one of the most rich and beautiful of the environs, has an imposing elevation, and the ascent to the door well managed. In the Grimaldi palace, at San Pier d'Arena, by Alessi, the court in front of the palace is so arranged, that with most simple means a surprising effect of grandeur is obtained. The Serra palace has a good plan and beautiful approach, and the villa Fransoni, with a fine elevation, has a most picturesque site. In the villa Giustiniani, built in 1537 by Alessi, there is a remarkably fine loggia on the first floor. In the villa Spinola, at Sestri di Ponente, there is an admirable arrangement of the ground, with terraces at different heights. At the villa Doria, at San Pier d'Arena, the walks are arranged in sinuous forms, which was not usual.

There are many other villas, which we have not had space to notice, but which are well illustrated in sections and perspective views. But amongst the most magnificent, we should not omit to mention the imperial villa, in which the fountains and gardens are arranged in the best manner. Alessi was the architect. The palace of the Prince Doria, also, was of vast extent, and though its exterior was comparatively plain, internally it was embellished in the most lavish degree. The fountains, the long vineries in which the trellis was supported by elegant fluted columns; its great extent, and the splendour of its decorations, must have rendered it a fit abode for the most influential family of the Republic. The volume before us is wound up with illustrations of the theatre built at Genoa, between the years 1826 and 1828, and betrays a lamentable falling off from that high and palmy state, which earned for the maritime city the distinctive title of Genoa "the Superb." E. H.

LORD LINCOLN'S BILL

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF DRAINAGE AND SUPPLY OF WATER.

We closed our notice of this bill last week (p. 363) at clause 191, which directs commissioners to obtain reports on the supply of water. The following are the words of the clause:—

"And whereas it is of essential importance that all the inhabitants of every town and district made subject to this Act should be supplied with good and wholesome water for domestic purposes, to the utmost extent that the local and other circumstances of such town or district will permit, and especially that the poorer inhabitants thereof should be so supplied with water: and whereas supplies of water are also required for the efficient and wholesome cleansing of the streets, and main and other sewers and drains which may be constructed or maintained under the provisions of this Act; be it enacted, That when any town or district shall be made subject to this Act, it shall be the duty of the inspector to make diligent inquiries, and report upon the sufficiency or insufficiency of the then existing supplies of water, and, if necessary, he shall state his opinion as to the best mode or plan which can be adopted for increasing the supplies of water for the purposes aforesaid; and he shall in every such case state in such report how far any existing companies are able and willing to extend their supplies of water, or upon what terms they are willing to contract with the commissioners for supplies of water, and also the ability of such companies to supply such water; and, if necessary, he shall also state in such report what streams of water, or other water in the vicinity of such town or district, can be made available for supplying water by the construction of proper works, or by improving and enlarging the works of existing water companies, or any other water-works; and the inspector, after having drawn up such report, shall send a copy thereof to the commissioners, and also to the proprietors of any such existing water-works as aforesaid as he shall see fit."

The commissioners may make contracts with existing water companies, purchase their works, or construct works themselves for the supply of water. But "whereas it is expedient that existing water companies and other persons affording a sufficient supply of water to the inhabitants of any town or district should be protected in the enjoyment of the profit and advantages which may accrue to them by the sale of such water; be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the commissioners to lay down any pipes for the purpose of distributing water in any street within any town or district in which street or place any such water company or other person shall have previously to the day when this Act came into operation within such town or district, or within *Six* calendar months afterwards, laid down a main or pipe throughout such street in such manner as to enable all the inhabitants of such street to obtain a good supply of water, and so long as such water company or other person shall continue in manner aforesaid to supply the inhabitants of any street with water, it shall not be lawful for the commissioners to distribute water in such street or place."

Inasmuch as the houses of the poor are in many cases not supplied with water, on account of the inability of the owners and occupiers to lay down the communication-pipes, &c. "It shall be lawful for the said commissioners, and they are hereby required, upon the request of the owner of any dwelling-house of an annual value not exceeding *Ten Pounds*, or upon the request of the occupier, with the consent in writing of the owner of any such house, to lay down communication-pipes, together with a cistern and other apparatus required for the supply of such house with water for domestic purposes, and to keep the same in repair, and to charge for the same such reasonable annual rent or remuneration in money as shall be agreed upon, or, in case of any disagreement, as shall be settled by the said inspector; and such rent or remuneration shall thereafter be recoverable from the owner of such house at the same times and in the same manner as any water-rate due from such owner in respect of such premises may be recovered under the provisions of this Act; and such pipes and other apparatus shall not be subject to any distress for rent, nor to be taken in execution on any judgment of a court of law, or under any fiat in bankruptcy, any law or practice to the contrary notwithstanding."

Public baths, washhouses, &c. are to be supplied gratuitously:—"And be it enacted, that all existing public cisterns, pumps, conduits and other water-works used for the gratuitous supply of water to the inhabitants of any town or district, shall be continued, maintained and supplied with water by the said commissioners, and shall be vested in them and be under their management and control; and it shall be lawful for the said commissioners to erect and place any number of new cisterns, pumps, conduits or other water-works for the supply of water to the inhabitants of any street, court or alley, or of any number of houses as they shall see fit, or to erect the same in any public situation, for the gratuitous use of any persons who may choose to carry the same away for their own private use, but not for sale, and to supply with water any public baths or washhouses that may be established for the use of the poorer classes."

Commissioners are to provide engines for extinguishing fire, buckets, and fire-escapes. Proper fire-plugs are to be fixed into the main; and "all the main pipes to be laid down by the said commissioners, or used under and by virtue of the provisions of this Act, for supplying any town or district with water, or any part thereof, and all main pipes used for such purpose belonging to any water company or other person, shall at all times be kept *charged to the full with water under pressure.*"

A penalty of five pounds is laid on—"1. Every person who shall bathe in any reservoir, aqueduct, or other water-works belonging to the said commissioners, or their lessees or contractors, or shall wash or cause to enter therein any dog or other animal. 2. Every person who shall throw, put or cast any gravel, stone, rubbish, dirt, filth, or other noisome or offensive matter or thing into any such reservoir, aqueduct, or other waterworks as aforesaid, or who shall wash or cleanse therein any cloth, wool, leather, or skin of any animal or other thing. 3. Every person who shall cause or permit the water of any sink, sewer or drain, or any other offensive liquid, matter or thing belonging to him, to run, drain or be conveyed into any of the springs, rivulets, reservoirs, aqueducts, pipes, or other water-works belonging to the said commissioners, or who shall commit or cause any other act whereby the water of the said commissioners shall be fouled or corrupted. And be it enacted, that if any person making or supplying any gas within any town or district shall at any time cause or suffer to be conveyed or to flow into any stream, reservoir, aqueduct, pond or place for water within such town or district, or belonging to the said commissioners, or into any drain, sewer, or ditch communicating therewith, any gas or any washing substance or thing which shall be produced in making or supplying gas, or shall do any act to the water contained in any such stream, reservoir, aqueduct, pond or place for water, whereby the water therein shall be fouled or corrupted, then such person shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding *fifty pounds*."

Then as to obtaining money to carry the several purposes of this Act into execution—"Be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the commissioners for every town or district made subject to this Act, once in every year, or oftener if they shall think it necessary, to make one or more rate or rates, to be called the sewer rate, for the purpose of purchasing, constructing, and repairing sewers, for such town or district, and for otherwise maintaining effectually the wholesome sewerage and drainage of such town or district, and also for securing, raising, and paying any monies, and the interest thereof, which may be borrowed on the security of the said sewer rate, in pursuance of the provisions of this Act; and in like manner, once in every year, or oftener if they shall think it necessary, to make one or more rate or rates, to be called the paving rate, for the purpose of forming, making, maintaining, and keeping in repair the carriage-ways and roads, and forming, making, paving, sweeping, cleansing and watering the streets, within such town or district, and for securing, raising and paying any monies, and the interest thereof, which may be borrowed on the security of the said paving rate, in pursuance of the provisions of this Act; and, in like manner, once in every year, or oftener if they shall think it necessary, to make one or more rate or rates, to be called the general rate, for defraying all sums specially made payable by this Act out of such rate, together with the salaries of all officers acting in the execution of this Act, unless otherwise provided, and all other incidental costs, payments, charges, and expenses attending the execution of the powers, duties, and authorities hereby imposed and given to the commissioners, and which are not herein otherwise specially provided for.

"And in order to raise a sum of money sufficient to defray the costs, charges, and expenses of the water department, be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said commissioners, once in every year, to make a rate, to be called "the Water-rate," to be made and levied on every person who shall hold, use or occupy any dwelling-house situate within the limits of such portion or portions of any town or district as shall be marked out in the plan of the said inspector, to be supplied by the said commissioners, or by their lessees or contractors, with water, or by any other person on their account, according to the full net annual value thereof, and in like manner upon every person who shall hold, use or occupy any shop, warehouse, counting house, coach house, stable, cellar, vault, workshop, manufactory or other building, and all yards and all other places where goods or other property are deposited, or business carried on, except as hereinafter is excepted, according to *one fourth* part only of such net annual value thereof respectively; and the said rate shall from time to time be collected and paid by yearly, half-yearly or quarterly payments, or at shorter periods, as the said commissioners shall think proper, and shall commence from such time after this Act shall come into full force and operation in such town or district as shall be fixed by the said inspector: provided always, that no person who shall hold, use or occupy any dwelling-house, shall be liable to be rated in a greater proportion than according to *one-fourth* part only of such net annual value thereof, unless the mains or other pipes of the said commissioners, or their lessees or contractors, shall be laid down and properly supplied with water within *thirty* feet from the outer wall of such premises."

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